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FALSE CHARGES ANSWERED.

METHODS OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE TIMOTHY HARRINGTON ON THE POLICY OF THE ORGANIZATION-THE QUESTION OF ITS SUP-

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Copyright; 1880; North American (abl: News Co. DUBLIN, Oct. 10.-I have brought the following statements which have been circulated in the English press and cabled, I understand, to American papers, under the notice of Timothy Harrington, M. P., the re-sponsible working head of the National League in Ireland: That the National League has abandoned the form of sending circutars to the various branches throughout the country containing the instructions of the organizing committee and that a system of special agents has been substituted who carry the orders of the central committee by word of mouth; that those agents are now on the path passing from village to village and living like fighting cocks on the hard earned money being sent over by the Irish in America that without lavishly dispensed subsidies to said strolling agents of the organizing committee terrorism over the small tenants could not be kept up; that there is good reason for the belief that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has recognized the importance of dealing quickly and

ing agents of the organizing committee terms and tenants could not be kept up; that there is good reason for the belief that Sir Michael Hicks. Beach has recognized the importance of dealing quickly and effectively with them, and precautionary movements in connection with the central committee are spoken of. The rumor goes so far as to say that the books and other official documents have been removed to places deemed of greater safety, as if a visit from the police authorities was anticipated. As a first step it is considered absolutely necessary to proclaim nearly the entire province of Munster, and it is leared that the National League means to offer such provocation to the authorities as will force perhaps the immediate adoption of the measures referred to with a view coublies of regaining some of the confidence which it is manifest the Paraclitic faction has lost among the farming classes. Mr. Harrington has given me the following comminication in reply:

"Those statements are false in every particular. First of all, the National League never did uses secret circulars to its members, nor even to its branches throughout the country. The meetings of all the branches and of the League, of which there are 1.700, are left open to the press, or have their proceedings communicated to the press in the absence of reporters. Moreover, every communication from the central executive to the local branches finds us way into the local papers. The only parties whom the League refuses to allow to attend its meetings are the police. When the Coercion Act failed to prevent members of the National League from assembling in their various districts, the Government sent circulars to the police ordering them to present themselves for admission to the League meetings and to take notes. This was with a view of effecting by intimidation and a threat of police prosecution what the Coercion law had failed to accomplish. The branches which condition to the police, and to insist upon their legal right to thrust them outside the door if t

the noos of old of these same small farmers, committed in Ireland to these same small farmers. The terrorism over the small farmers consecredly from the landlords, whom the Government is not able to influence. Both the Government and the Loyal and Patriotic Union have recently had recourse to private circulars and messages urging the landlords to abate their last for eviction during the coming winter, but the communications reaching this office every day, the bundles of writs which are being forwarded to me, prove that this advice has been disregarded. The landlords know that the rents they have been exacting have become impossible, but in view of the purchase scheme foreshadowed by the Tory Government they consider it to their interest to hold on like grim death to rack rents which will insure a plotted value to their baddings when thy come to self them. Evictions will

"The article to which you have called my attention is a mere device of the enemy to hold our organization responsible for the strife which they themselves produce. While on our part we ardently desire a peaceful winter, we are not sanguine enough to believe that the action of the landlords will leave that possible, and we are determined that no effort and no sacrifice on our part shall be spared to save our people from extermination. Mr. Parneil's Lund bill afforded the best evidence of our desire for peace. If the Government that rejected it should even think it nee ssary to follow up their action by the suppression of the League and impressimment of its popular leaders, they will still find themselves very far from the end of their troubles. The neople know that their existence depends upon this struggle. Exertions they have grown accustomed to, and leaders of no leaders, League or no League. Tory landlordism will be worsted in a fight which is of its own choosing." consequently increase. "The article to which you have called my attention

To Mr. Harrington's statement I may add the an nexed extract from a letter which an English Member of Parliament who has been travelling in the country-J. E. Ellis, member for Notsinghamshire—has felt called upon to write to Mr. Harrington with reference to the working of the League.

working of the League.

"Having taken some pains in this city, and at various places I have visited in Ireland to investigate the constitutional methods, action and policy of the Irish National League, I have come to the deliberate conclusion that they afford the best security for the utterance of a reasonable demand of the Irish people for self-government in a strictly constitutional manner. Any attempt to suppress the League would in my opinion be disastrous as playing into the hands of a very small and decreasing minority of persons who have no laith in Parliamentary action or constitutional agitation, but in their folly desire to resort to, and do resort here and there to outrage and violence. In view of the widespread misery which is already arising, as I have seen from the evictions with which certain landlords were proceeding, in reliance no doubt on the promises of Lord R. Churchill, I enclose a contribution to a fund which I understand is appropriated to their relief."

T. P. Gill, M. P.

ELECTION RIOT IN BULGARIA. PRIENDS OF ZANKOFF ROUGHLY HANDLED-RAUL

BARS CALLING FOR TROOPS. Sophia, Oct. 10 .- To-day 150 peasants came in from the surrounding villages, and after visiting the Russian Consulate, where they were harangued by Consul Neklindoff, tried to put a stop to the elections. An affray ensued in which sticks and stones were freely used and several persons were wounded. The intruders were eventually expelled from the city. Consul Nealindon complained to the consuls of the other powers the elections were illegal, inasmuch as friends and followers of Zankoff were roughly handled and not

polling is now going on quietly. At Rustehuk on Saturday General Kaulbara me At Rustchuk on Saturday General Kaulbars met a delegation of avowed Russophobiats. The Russian agent made a speech, and when he had concluded the delegates expressed a wish to discuss various questions with him. The General thereupon became enraged and, turning his back on the delegates, dismissed them from his presence. Vienna, Oct. 9.—The Political Correspondence says that the Bulgarian Ministry has addressed a circular note to the foreign diplomatic agents at Sophia, declaring that all foreigners who meddle with the politing at the elections will be expelled. This action, the Correspondence says, is obviously directed against the Russians. The Russian agent at Sophia, M. Neklindoff, has returned to Russia. In a circular note be amounced his function of forthwith ceasing diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

Bulgaria.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 10.—General Kaulbars has telegraphed to the Czar that he must now be either recalled
or furnished with troops. The failure of his mission is

generally admitted.

Pullaryorouts, Oct. 10.—A plot has been discovered to create revoits throughout the two Bulgarias by means of armed bands engaged by the Russian consultates at Bopbia, Philippopolis and Rustinuk. Several of the ringlesders have been arrested.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—It is reported that the Russian Government is preparing a note to the Powers which will be the forerunner of decisive measures in Bulgaria.

FEASIBILITY OF THE HUDSON'S BAY ROUTE. HALIFAX, Oct. 10 (Special) .- The Dominion Government steamer Alert returned from Hudson's Bay tioned there for the last two years taking meteorologi tal observations to test the feasibility of the Hudson's Bay route to Europe. Commander Gordon reports that the sum total of the observations obtained shows that savigation is practical four and a half months in the FACTS ABOUT THE FISHERIES.

WHAT THE SENATE COMMITTEE LEARNS. CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY SENATOR FRYE AS TO WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Oct. 10. - Senator Frye, one of the members of the Senate sub-committee appointed to investigate the fisheries dispute, being asked as to the conclusions of the committee, said : "The testimony of the owners and fishermen taken at Gloucester, also at Boston, Provincetown and Portland, agreed on the

ressels to enter ports of Canada for any purposes except those provided for in the treaty of 1818, namely, for shelter, wood, water and repairs; that while the Canadians admit our right to these privileges, they are unnecessarily and without excuse interfering continuously with our enjoyment of them. If one of our vessels runs into a Canadian port in a storm for shelter they insist upon immediate entry, no matter how inconwill not permit him to land a man, though he be a citzen of that country, send his clothing ashore, send for treatment in sickness or purchase anything whatever. to be infractions of the peculiar rules and regulations of their customs laws which have been absolute for more us by the treaty of 1818 without putting us to more in-

"Second-They refuse our fishermen absolutely all valid our customs permits to touch and trade. Their vessels as if there was to-day a condition of war between us and Great Britain. The fishermen also concur in saying that these commercial privileges are of no value. It has been generally understood that the right to purchase balt was a very valuable one, but the testimony derance of testimony is that the right exercised does into and out of the port and going thence to the banks

unanimity that they require absolutely nothing of Canada other than the treaty rights of 1818; that it is better for them when they start on a cruise to have everything that is necessary than to leave anything to

"Fourth-They agree that the privilege of fishing in side of the three-mile limit is absolutely worthless, and has been for fifteen years; that nearly all the fish, both with purse seines within three miles of the shores never

about the result of a treaty with Canada which would give them our markets or alter our tariff by making fish ree. They believe it would be certain to destroy in ten or lifteen years the fishing industry of New-England, and transfer to Canada the fishing fleet. There is nothing which Canada can give them as a compensation for

"Sixth-Their remedy for existing troubles with their business is a higher duty on sait fish; also a duty on fresh fish. By the modern freezing process fish can be saiting them. They can be sent from Canada all over the United States in refrigerator cars and landed as fresh fish, and thus escape all duty under the present construction of the laws. They insist that it is impos sible for us to compete with Canada in this business that our vessels cost one-third more; that our outlits cost one-third more; that the wages of our sailors are one-third higher than theirs; that their seamen are compelled to take store pay at a large profit and wait for it, while our satiors are paid in cast as soon as the cargo is weighed out; that their women

aoon as the cargo is weighed out; that their women and children are employed in curing the fish at very low wage, while our men do it and are paid \$2 and upde ward a day; that their men will live for at least one third less than ours.

"Commission merchants in Boston were the only witnesses who could see any benefit from free fish, but it was generally their opinion that the duty on fish did not affect at all the price of fish to the consumer. My opinion is that the Administration has sufficient power of Canada, and that there is no reason why the power of Canada, and that there is no reason why the power enjoy all the rights in our ports which our own vessels enjoy all the rights in our ports which our own vessels at in their ports. I think that if Canada were once attituded that her inflictions upon our fishermen would not result in a reciprocity treaty or free fish, the outrages would inmediately cease, because, as a matter of fact, their own people are suffering much more than ours from this rigid exclusion. They have been accustoned to rely very much upon our vessels for a market for their bait and their herring. This deprivation to them is a very serious matter. It is impossible for us to payotiste with Great Britain any treaty touching our for their bait and their herring. This deprivation to them is a very serious matter. It is impossible for us to negotiate with Great Britain any treaty touching our relations with Canada which will be reciprocal in its character. Canada desires our market—the best in the world for all her farm products, her wheat, oats, potatoes, har, starch, horses, cattle, sheep, etc.; also the products of the sea—lish. For these things her market to us is utterly valueless. Ours to her is almost a necessity. Therefore I do not regard any satisfactory treaty as a possibility. I would increase the duty on sait fish and place a duty on fresh fish.

"The testimony seemed to indicate very clearly that two-thirds of the fishermen are American citizens—the best sailors in the world—and any one can see the absolute necessity to the Republic that the industry should be continued, so that in time of war we can find sailors for our Navy."

THE PLOT TO BURN VIENNA.

DIABOLICAL AND INGENIOUS PLANS OF THE AN-ARCHISTS-SEVENTEEN ARRESTS MADE. VIESSA, Oct. 10.-The Vienna police hav furnished the press with an account of the recently discovered Anarchist plot to burn Vienna. Although many details are obviously suppressed, the plot is diabolical ingenuity any dynamite plot hitherto shows that the plot was hatched in rected from America and London, and was to be carried out by Viennese Anarchists wh recently returned from America. The fivided into several groups, one of which was detailed to set fire to take charge of the town, another to and another to forge the necessary official documents and to coin money for expenses. Parties were detailed to set fire to Penzing, Untermeidling,

Hetzendorf, Meidling and Favoriten.

The police got wind of the plot and watched until it was almost mature. They receive universal praise for their zeal and elreumspec tion. An Anarchist of Prague gave the first infor mation concerning the conspiracies to the authorities mation concerning the conspiracies to the authorities. The plotters were mostly Czechs and Germans. They held secret meetings in a tavern at Penzing, where operators were instructed in the use and manufacture of hombs. The seizures include numerous daggers and bombs, dynamite, fire-bottles for fining buildings, printing and forging implements and a variety of disguisee, all of the most ingenious character. Another plan to obtain money was by means of a forged document to frighten old women, at whose houses the plotters would make a domicinary visit under prisence of searching for counterfeit money, when they would seize all the good money upon which they could lay hands. A recent fire in a private house was due to an experiment with a fire-bottle.

KING GEORGE TALKING ABOUT EUROPE. PARIS, Oct. 10 .- The Temps publishes an ac count of an interview had by a member of its staff with King George of Greece. The King said that his Government would maintain an observant atti-tude with reference to the Eastern question, such as was maintained by France. He referred to the examples of Charles V. Louis XIV. and Napoleon and expressed the opinion that no power could long maintain absolute supremacy in Europe. He spoke in terms of the highest praise of M. Gambeita and M. de Freycinet.

THE CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMME.

London, Oct. 11 .- The Daily News says : "It the intention of the Government, after promisfirst business of session. The Government have so intimated to Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain, but nothing definite has been arranged. Although the Government hope to carry the Home Rule measure by a majority of 100, they prefer to secure the right of closure first. It is likely that the Paraellites will object to the Government's programme and insist that Irish affairs be the first business.

IN MEMORY OF FATHER MATHEW. CORK, Oct. 10,-Five thousand members of the League of the Cross, a total abstinence society, pa-raded through the streets of Cork to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Father Mathew. They were accompanied by bands of music, and sang Irish, French and American National songs. Although rain was failing, 20,000 persons viewed the parade.

body at the dedication of the Statue of Liberty at New

SICKNESS IN MR. GLADSTONE'S FAMILY. LONDON, Oct. 10.-Mr. Gladstone is suffering with a cold, which keeps him within doors. The condition of his daughter, Mrs. Drew, is still critical.

REJECTING FIFTH-AVE, PAVING STONES. REMARKABLE RESULTS OF THE INSPECTION-OLD

PAVEMENT TORN UP WITHOUT WARRANT. The uptorn condition of Fifth-ave. near Delnonico's and the Hotel Brunswick is wholly due to Matthew Baird's disregard of his contract, if the state ments of Engineer Coryell, who now represents the Department of Public Works, and the specifications of Baird's contract are to be taken as guides. The specifiright to tear up any part of the avenue he shall first distribute along that part stones enough to pave the dis-tance between two blocks, and that first these stones

had torn up the pavement for four blocks from Twenty fourth-st. up without a shadow of authority. No exthe responsibility for that rests wholly with the conto the tearing up of the pavement and insisted that the contractor should held off until the examination of the atone blocks should be made. That is being done now and only about 122 per cent of the stone stand the test

shall have been examined and reported upon as comply-ing with the conditions prescribed. Engineer Coryell

ANDOVER PROFESSORS TO BE TRIED.

CHARGES OF HERESY PREFERRED BEFORE THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

Boston, Oct. 10 (Special) .- The rumor that proceedings were about to be taken against the Andover professors on the charge of teaching heresy in olation of conditions attached to endowments is prob-"I cannot contradict the rumor. It is true that three

orant Andover. The charges will be heard by the Board three men has any pecuniary interest in the trust funds. They are and have been outspoken in their crit-icisms against the professors since Professor Park resigned in 1882. They charge that the Andover people are teaching the doctrine of second probation. professors assert that it is not true. On that word they condemn Antover, and ready to try these professors, an professors repudiate the word 'second.' real friends of Andover are ready to meet the question and expect thereby to stop all misrepresentation. I hope the hearing will be public, so that all the world will know just how the professors do stand. They have unds involved. The professors will have en

funds involved. The processors an associate set."

The Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis, of the Shawmut Congregational Church, over which the Rev. Dr. Webb presided for so many years, preached to-day on the signs of the times. He said in part: "The new theology, so called—a good deal goes under that mane that he has flothing to do with—is misnamed. It is real theology in its essence, not to speak of the seum or the front of it. It is the search of carnest sanctified men for the bottom facts, for the spirit and statement of the Word of God as against scholastic dogmas inherited from the Jews, the Popes and the Middle Ages.

PREPARING FOR A SIEGE.

THE PACKING-HOUSE OWNERS PUT GARRISONS IN THE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 .- There was no disturbance at the stock yards to-day, but the entire vicinity of the great packing-houses was bustling with signifi-cant preparations. The Pinkerton force at the yards has been increased to 400 men, and each one of them is armed with a revolver and a repeating rifle. To-day the large packing establishment of Washington Butch ers's Sons was converted into a barracks and has blown over. These headquarters have been connected by wires with a number of stations in different quarters of the yards, so that news of an attack by strikers can be instantly communicated and a force once detailed to put down the uprising. To-night a number of patrol wagons stand about the barracks, and horses to draw them are quartered near by. Pinkerton's force gets its rations at the Transit House, but will probably have to go elsewhere to-morrow, as the chief wait ress to day informed the proprietor of the hotel that at a meeting of the waiter women held last night, it was decided to serve no means to Pinkerton men after to-day. The Anglo-American Packing Company has made preparations to withstand a siege. There is a high brick wall about the buildings, and precautions have been taken to prevent the admittance of turbulent individuals. Yesterday the company killed 1,200 hogs which were left green on the hooks and must be packed to-morrow to prevent heavy losses. Armour, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of the strikers, has continued to purchase hogs. A large number have been placed in one of the buildings and the inference is that men are to be imported from outside of the city. There were no meetings of strikers to-day, the men contenting themselves with gathering in knots about the yards to discuss the situation. number of patrol wagons stand about the barracks, and

THROUGH NEW-YORK STATE.

EXTENSION OF STATE BANK CHARTERS. ALBANY, Oct. 10 .- There being no provision the banking laws of this State for the extension of Paine submitted to the Attorney-General the question of the right of such corporations to extend their rate existence under the provisions of the General Act (Chapter 937.Laws of 1-67) passed for that purpose. The Attorney-General holds the statute quoted to be appli-cable to banks as well as other coporations.

DR. ARMITAGE AT CORNELL. ITHACA, Oct. 10 (Special).-The Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New-York, preached the sermon under the Sage endowment before the faculty and students of Cor nell University here to-day. The weather was fine and the attendance consequently large at both services. Dr. Armitage's discourse was plain, practical and withal, profitable. The body of the sermon was directed more particularly to the students, and the peroration to the professors. The latter were exhorted to help the stu-dents, especially the poorer ones, by word and deed to reach the largest and most useful life attainable,

CRUSHED BENEATH A FALLEN ROOF. CHICAGO, Oct. 10 .- Meagre particulars have been received from South Chicago of an accident which occurred there this forenoon. The roof of the repair shop of the North Chicago Rolling Mili is reported to have fallen in, burying under it a number of slaborers, one of whom was removed dead and nine injured.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH

UNIVERSITY STUDENT KILLED.

RAIFIGH, N. C., Oct. 10.—In a difficulty last night J. A Freezes, of Rowan County, a student in the University of North Carolina at Chapet Hill, was killed by a negro.

FATAL QUARREL OVER A DITCH.

GALVESTON, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to The New from Mount Pleasant says: "Join Dellard and James Reed quarrelled yeaterday ever the cutting of a ditch which the latter was digging. Dellard thought the ditch would damage his property. The men fired a dozen shots at each other and both were killed.

TO REPRESENT THE FRENCH SENATE.

1'ARIS, Oct. 10.—The Senate has appointed Admiral Jaures and General Polissier to represent that

Were killed.

SHOT DEAD BY A BARKEEPER New-ORIEADS, Oct. 10.—A dispatch to The Heeguns from Vickaburg hiss., asys: "In a right last night John Blankenship, a railroad switchman, was shot and killed by Joseph Wiley, a barkeeper.

THE ANCHORIA SAFE.

LYING OFF ST. JOHN'S WITH HER MAIN SHAFT BROKEN.

THE PASSENGERS AND CREW ALL WELL.

A LIFEBOAT SENT ASHORE FOR HELP-A STEAMER DISPATCHED TO THE ASSISTANCE OF

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 10.-A life-boat con

eight members of the crew overdue of the Anchor Line arrived at this port command reported that the vessel is lying unde canvas about seventy miles off Cape Spear Lighthouse, bearing east-southeast. The crew are all well. The han She proceeded and sighted Cape Spear land on Friday. The first officer with seven immediately set out for this life-boat seeking assistance. steamer Miranda left here at 6 p. m. to take the Anchoria in tow and render whatever aid may be necessary. The two vessels are expected to reach

closed as early as 9 o'clock last night, and it was impossible to get full dispatches understood that some, Anchoria who arrived St. John's in the life-boat returned in the Miranda, and that the Miranda was supplied with necessary stores of fresh provisions for the passengers and crew of the

day, is a lofty headland at the eastern extremity of the harbor of St. John's, and is about five miles from that city. It is the easternmost point of Newfoundland and

with 300 souls, including the crew, on board. She is not a fast steamer, and it was not until she was four or five days overdue that any anxiety on her account began to be felt. The incoming steam ers did not report her, and the anxiety was increased. The friends and relatives of the passengers began to nake auxious inquiries at the office of the Anchor Line. Telegrams from all parts of the country came pouring

ed, and the agents could not believe that she had gone down, so encouraging answers were given to all inaccident had befallen the vessel. When last Saturday steamer the hearts of the most hopeful sank. It looked as if there was to be a repetition of the sail case of the City of Boston, which sailed out of port and never was

The news that the Anchoria had been sighted off foundland yesterday was grateful to all who heard it, and ended a long and trying time of suspense. If no news of the stramship had been received yesterday she would probably have been given up for lost.

SHARP AND THE INDICTED ALDERMEN. FACTS AND RUMORS ABOUT CONFESSIONS-JAEHNE

The sensational statement published yesterday to the effect that Jacob Sharp had made a confession and would be a witness for the prosecution against the indicted Aldermen proves to have been without foundation. A TRIBUNE reporter learned yesterday on excel-lent supportity that Sharp has not confessed and has no intention of confessing anything.

Houry W. Jachne has been left decidedly to himself

Heury W. Jacine has been left decidedly to himself since he heard the news of the decision of the Court of Appeals. He has been expecting daily that at least his lawyers, Richard S. Newcombe, would run up to see him, but up to yesterday he had not appeared. Jacine is under strict instructions to see no one but his counsel and he is bearing up as cheerfully as possible. Prison Keeper Connanchion yesterday seefied at the idea that Jachue would turn State's evidence for the sake of a pardon. "He is not that kind of a man, said Mr. Connaughton" Jacine is nevertheless being well looked to.

The Committee on Law of the Board of Aldermen has decided that the Board has power to fill the vacancer be taken by the majority. The County Democracy mem-bers will claim both seats. The candidates for Jacane's place are Major Thomas Boran and Miliard Von Blar-com. William Tatte, a liquor-seller, a friend and fol-lower of John Keenan, is a candidate for DeLacy's

lower of John Keenan, is a candidate for Delacy's place.

The rumors abroad yesterday about the flight of exAlderman Kirk and Sayles and the intention of JacobSharp to "peach" on the whole "beotie" Board, seemed 
to have little effect on Alderman Farley and Miller, the 
next on the list for trial after Sayles and Kirk. Both 
were in town with their families and had left word at 
their homes that they had no thought of going away. 
One-day-Mayor Kirk had his Madigan-st, house still 
coosed up and was still taking the air apparently down 
at his country-seat on Long Island. Sayles had not appeared either. It was said at No. 130 West, Forty-seoond-st that the ex-Alderman had moved his effects 
away from there more than two weeks ago.

WAR CLAIMS OVERPAID TO INDIANA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.-Third Auditor Williams, of the Treasury Department, has addressed a letter to the Governor of Indiana, in which he states that in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the States against the United States, filed under the prorisions of the act of Congress approved on July 1861, to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by mental thereto, he had found it necessary to make a therough examination of such claims in order to arrive at an intelligent understanding of their present condition. The examination of the war claims of Indiana under the acts reterred to has just been completed, and he incloses for the Governor's information and such action as he may deem advisable an abstract showing in detail the amounts which, he says, have been erronously, improperly and unlawfully allowed the State. First, in excess of vouchers presented; second, twice for the same service, and third, amounts allowed without vouchers, amounting in all to \$46,123. The Auditor adds that the erroneous and unlawful allowances occurred at various times—first in the year of 1865, and continuing down to the year 1874, and that the claims in which the errors and overcharses were discovered appear to have been formulated and flied by General W. H. H. Terrell, the late infiltary secretary to the Governor, and Thomas B. McCarty, former Auditor of State, who were the legal representatives of the State in such matters. thorough examination of such claims in order to arrive

TO PREPARE FOR THE NAVAL PROCESSION. NEWPORT, Oct. 10 (Special).-Lieutenant J. Abbott, United States Navy, secretary to Rear-Ad miral S. B. Luce, Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic squadron, has gone to New-York to arrange ing the water procession on the day of the unveilin ing the water procession on the day of the unveiling of the Status of Liberty. Admiral Luce will be the sculor bayal officer affoat on that day, and will be in command of all Government vessels which will be able to participate. Should the vessels of the training squadron, which are expected here daily, arrive in time to reach N-w-York by October 28, their commanding officers will be directed to join the North Atlantic squadron temporarily. It is expected that the Tennessee will sail from here for New-York by October 20.

REPORTING ON THE LOSS OF LA MASCOTTE. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10.-Captain Thompson ommander of the recently wrecked steamer La Mas cotte, and five of the crew of the boat arrived here ye terday. None of the bodies of the victime lost in the river has been found. Captain Thompson made an in-formal report of the disaster to Captain Asbury, Super-vising Inspector of Steamboats, and will make an official report on Weinesday.

A dispatch from Cape Girardeau says that the body of Judge finger was recovered yesterday atternoon about two miles below where La Mascotte exploded.

RELIEF IN CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Oct. 10 .- The day passed sithout anything to mar its perfect beauty. No shock has occurred since yesterday morning and no more are expected. The churches to-day were crowded with worshippers, and the sermons generally touched upon the leasons of the recent calamity. From September 2 to October 9 217,542 rations have been distributed by the Earthquake Relief Committee at a cost of \$14,839 38.

ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10 .- The trial of Professor in New-Albany. Ind., about three months ago, ended last night. A verdict of not guilty was rendered. Hoover was a druggist, and the evidence went to show that the shooting was the result of his intimacy with Strunk's wife. Ira G. Strung, charged with killing Charles V. Hoover

NEGROES AND THE KNIGHTS. INVESTIGATING THE RACE PROBLEM.

SOMETHING THAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN DELE-GATES LEARN IN RICHMOND.

fay TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10 .- Many of the delegates to the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor took an early train for Petersburg this forenoon, and returned this afternoon, having visited the battlefields around that city. Other delegates visited points of interest in Richmond, or attended church, while a major ity remained about their hotels talking about the affairs of the order, about politics, and writing letters. The rule or ruin faction from New-York, as McGuire terms it, has not subsided. When asked to-night if John Morrison had gone home, McGuire said: " Oh, you bet he hasn't." A dozen members of District Asembly No. 49, with their boss, went to the colored Catholic Church in First-st., the only one in Virginia

Mr. Powderly attended St. Patrick's Church.

It is understood that the annual address of Mr. Powderly points the way to the legislation that will be attempted at this session, and the reports of committees
appointed at Hamilton and at Cleveland with reference to the changes desirable all tend in the direction
of Mr. Powderly's suggestions. One of the drawbacks
to the speedy conclusion of the work of the Assembly
will be the consideration of strikes and laborers,
troubles that are occurring from day to day during the
session. As soon as trouble occurs information is sent
directly to the General Assembly, it seems, and it is
impossible for the delegates to do all that the Knights
seem to expect. The Executive Board bas as much as
it can do in the General Assembly without giving any
time to the local disturbances of the labor world. The
Knights from the Northern and Western parts of the
country are studying the negro question in the South,
and have learned more in the last week of the condition
of the colored laborer than they ever knew. One fact,
and a serious one it is, has for the first time impressed
itself upon them foreibly and that is that the white
laborer of the North and West is to come into competition with the colored laborer of the South, and if
the latter can live on half the pay that is earned by the
former, the tendency will be to decrease the pay of the
Southern press that there were lewer strikes and less
trouble with the manufacturers and railway corporations in the South than in other sections, and the
Knights of Labor now see that it is because the bulk of
the Southern laborers are negroes, and having been
accustomed to slavery submit the more readily to the derly points the way to the legislation that will be atthe Southern laborers are negroes, and having been accustomed to slavery submit the more readily to the grinding process of companies and corporations. This Assembly will probably deal with this question for the first time with a view to protect the white laborers Assembly will probably deal with this question for the first time with a view to protect the white laborers everywhere from a ruinous competition with workmen who are not as well paid for their work as they should be, simply because they can live on less in their present condition than the white laborer has been accustomed to, and at the same time are apparently as well contented, if not better, than the whites. A colored carpenter of this city, a Knight, says he can save \$12 a month from his labor, while a white carpenter who works with him and gets the same pay has not one cent to lay aside. The one lives in humble quarters, while the other is obliged by the customs here to have a house that costs \$12 a month more than the colored man pays. "Applying this rule to every trade and business," says a Knight, "it will be seen that the condition of the laborer of this country is menaced by the condition of the negro in the South." It is, therefore, pretty evident that the Knights of Labor will make an effort to get all the negroes they can into the order, and then with the white laborers of the South they will be in a condition to protect themselves, and also to control political movements when their interests are at stake.

This is the view taken by a prominent Knight, who dares to say that a negro ought to be paid as much tor a day's work as a white man, everything else being equal. The growth of the Kaights of Labor organization gives the old-time politicals of Virginia something to think of. The Democratic Knights, who are speaking for him, and Mr. Wise has caught on to the idea that there is strength of a political acture in the order.

It is said to-night that Governor Fitzhugh Lee will the condition of Labor gives the idea of the condition of Labor to marrow at the condition of Labor to marrow at the condition of the said to-night that Governor Fitzhugh Lee will the condition of the condition of Labor to marrow at the condition of the condition of Labor to marrow at the condition of the condition of Labor to

order.

It is said to-night that Governor Fitzhugh Lee will not address the Knights of Labor to-morrow at the Fair Grounds, and it is supposed that the negro episode in the opening of the General Assembly accounts

THE MARQUIS DE MORES'S INVESTMENTS. HIS FATHER-IN-LAW SAID TO BE DISSATISFIED --- A DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN THEM.

A cable dispatch from Paris, received in this city a day or two ago, relates an interesting piece of gossip which deals with the affairs of two men well known in this country. Although no names were given in the dispatch, those who read between its lines would as Louis A. ron Hoffman, the banker of So. 50 Wall-st. Aragonese nobleman who is known in this country through his connection with the cattle-ranch business in Dakota and the scheme to furnish Eastern consumers with meats brought directly from the feeding-grounds the cattle in the far West.

The story told is to the effect that there has been sertous disagreement between Mr. Von Hodman and his son-in-law over the latter's investments in the meat business, which is said to have proved unprofitable, and that the banker has decided to withdraw the financial support which he has hitherto given the Marquis in his ventures. It is furthermore said that Mr. Von Hoffman intends to close up his business affairs in this country and to take up his permanent abode in Paris. The one statement in the dispatch which seems to cast a doubt upon the identity of one of the persons referred to is that the young nobleman has been in France during the last month and is just about to sail for America. The Marquis de Mores is now at Medora, Dakota, and has not been in France this year. An intimate friend of the Marquis, to whom the con

tents of the dispatch were related yesterday, said: " It is Marouis and Mr. Von Hoffman, but I do not consider it a matter in which the public is interested, and I prefer not to go into the details. If the difficulty should result in embarrassing the Marquis, which is extremely doubtful,

embarrassing the Marquis, which is extremely doubtful, it is positive that it would have no effect upon the National Consumers' Meat Company.

"The public has obtained a faiss impression as to De Mores's connection with that company. He was not the originator of the scheme, nor the organizer of the company, and is not by any means so largely interested manchally as many suppose. The National Consumers' Meat Company of New Jersey, was incorporated in October, 1885, and on January 1 last opened twelve markets in Baltimore. The Western Dressel Beef Company, the Northwest Dressed Beef Company, the Southwest Dressed Beef Company, the Southwest Dressed Company, the Southwest Engaged Company, and hally the National Consumers' Meat Company of New-York were outgrownts of the New-Jersey company, and have about the same stockholders and about the same boards of officers. De Mores's first connection with any of these companies was in March last when he became interested in the Northwest Dressed Beef and Land Company. It was not until August 27 that he acquired an interest in the New-York National Consumers' Meat Company, and he now acts as Western agent.

"While the business in which the various companies I

Consumers' Meat Company, and he now acts as western agent.

"While the business in which the various companies I have named has not been as profitable as at first anticipated, it has nevertheless been sufficiently large to induce the stockholders to furnish capital for extending it. Within a month three large markets have been fitted up in this city, one of them the mammoth skating rink building on Broadway and Seventh-ave, between Fifty-second sts. The New-York company has a contract with Mr. Von Hoffman for furnishing means from the West which expires on October 15 and will not be renewed."

MISCELLANEOUS RAIL WAY INTELLIGENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10 (Special) .- The Pennsylvania Ratiroad Company has placed orders for 2,000 additional freight cars. Of these, 400 will be constructed at the Altoona shops, 200 will be built by the Berwick Company , 200 by the Aliison Works of this city ; 200 by the Carlisle Works, and 200 by Pardee & Co., of Watsontown. The rest will be built by other concerns in the State. The Baltimore and Ohio has placed orders for 1,000 cars with the car works at Milton, Penn., and the Pittsburg and Western has ordered 2,000 freight cars.

PittsBung, Oct. 10 (Special.) - The United States Cir-PHYSBURG, Oct. 10 (special.)—Inc. United States Cir-cuit Court yesterday in the case of the Newcastle North-ern Railroad, the purchaser, W. W. Reed not having paid in fail the amount which he bid, ordered that the road be resold on October 23, at Newcastle, Penn., unless the jurchaser should pay in the balance on his bid hefore that date. It is now stated that the road will be purchased and completed by the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad Company and that it will be made a connec-tion of the Pittsburg and Western.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 10 (Special).-The connection was made to-day at Shippensburg between the Western Maryland and the Harrisburg and Potomac ratiroad whereby trains will run, within three months, to Balti-mere through the Comberland Valley. This gives the Comberland Valley Ratiroad Company a competing

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 10.-The Chicago, Kansas and

Western Enliway, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, last evening filed an amended charter with the Secretary of State by which they are to build and operate fifty-two lines in the State of Kansas, and have fixed their capital stock at \$154,000,000, thus making their capital stock arger than that of any railroad company. The headquarters of the company are at Topeka. The directors of this new company are: Joso Mulvane, P. I. Bonebrake, J. P. Otrawold, John R. Mulvane and J. F. Parmice, of Topeka; D. M. Finney, Neosho Falle; I. A. Burdette, D. L. Daliup, E. W. Hussey, A. W. Luke, J. F. McKleu and E. I. Thomas, of Boston. The combined length of the proposed linus is 7,274 miles. BARKING LIKE A MAD DOG.

A MAN WITH SYMPTOMS OF HYDROPHOBIA

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN THE STREET-EFFECT OF WATER-FRIGHTENING THE POLICEMEN.

An unconscious man was found yesterday morning in an area in Allen-st. near Broome, by Officer Smock, of the Eldridge Street Police Station. It was thought to be only an ordinary case of prostration from alcohol, and the officer after vainly trying to rouse the man got help and took him to the police station. The uninter esting drunken man did not get much attention when taken in, but he soon developed such remarkable symp-toms, that the usually phiegmatic policemen who were sitting around waiting to go out on duty partially lost their reason and began leaping around, wild with

Sergeant Cass, who was behind the desk when the man was carried into the reception-room has a kindly heart, and, thinking that perhaps the man, who was well dressed, young and of respectable appearance might have fainted, and that the officer's judgment of drunkenness was too harsh, called Doorman Smith and told him that he should sprinkle some water in the unconscious man's face. Doorman Smith did so, and immediately afterward was sorry for it, and believes that he had a narrow escape from death. The few drops of ice-water which he dropped on the man's face wrought a remarkable change. It had hardly touched him when he opened his eyes, glared wildly at the benevolent doorman and made a sudden spring for his throat. The athletic legs of the doorman enabled him

throat. The athletic legs of the doorman enabled him to jump out of the way. Several policemen were standing near, and as they did not have their clubs they also got out of the way of the apparent wild man. When he got on his feet he clutched furiously at the air, then fell upon his hands and knees and began to bark and grow! like a dog.

"Hydrophobia!" shouted Doorman Smith, and the stout-hearted officers got out of the room as if chased by a thief. The man kept on barking and growling and moving around on all fours. He snapped viriously at chairs and benches, and salva looking tike scapsuds ran from the corsers of his mouth and dropped on the floor. He backed into a corner of the room and the standard viriously at the men who were watching nim.

and moving around on all fours. He snapped viciously at chairs and benches, and saliva looking like scapsuds ran from the coracrs of his mouth and dropped on the floor. He backed into a corner of the room and glared viciously at the men who were watching nim. The saliva nade a small pool in front of him and he licked it up with his tongue. He tried his teeth on the leg of a bench rear him, but did not eat much of it. At the slightest movement of any one toward him he growled in perfect imitation of a doz, and barked savagely at a curtain which was waving in the wind. He made several attempts to chew up his coat sleeve, but did not seem to relish it.

An ambulance was sent for, and one came in a few moments from tiouverneur Hospital. Dr. Aspell, the senior house surgeon, came with it. Sergeant Cass, when the doctor came, picked up courage and ordered several policemen to secure the n adman. The doctor led the way, followed by Doorman Smith, and when near enough the doorman made a sudden grab for the crouching figure snapping and snarling in the corner, and caught him around the neck. The man was small and of slight figure but he fought desperately, and succeeded in tearing some of the flesh from the doorman's hands. The doorman's tace paled at the idea of being bitten by a man with the hydrophobia, but he stuck to his work, and with the aid of four lusty officers the mad's hands were tied behind him and his legs were strapped. He was not subdued, and kept on growing. Several attempts were made by the doctor to give him water, but the sight of it would bring on a spaam. He quieted down for a iew moments, and Dr. Aspell, to test the case furtner, stood at his side as he lay on the floor and poured water from one cup to another without letting the man see it. The sound of the falling water brought on a paroxysm. This was repeated several times with the same result.

Though his eyes were open and he stared at one thing and another, he did not seem to understand augthing that was a sud to him, and he could not or wou

When spoken to be answered, and seemed to comprehend what was said. It was Dr. Aspell's object to have the patient kept pertectly still into the effect of the onlate passed away, in the hope that the intensity of the spasms might be broken and would not return with se-crity. Finding that he was easy, the water experiment was tried again, but there was no sign of spasms, the patient even being able to swallow water without any bad effect. When questioned he said that his name was Kudolph Herbig, and that he lived at No. 139 Allenest. He said that he never had any kind of a fit, and did not drink any kind of stiranlant. He was bitten by a dog, he said, about six years ago in the

be weak he was not questioned further. Hydrophobas may come out at any time under a year from a dog bite.

At Herbig's home, his mother and two sisters were seen by a faibuve reporter. One of the sisters is suffering from a mild torm of insanity. Herbig, has mother said, was struck on the head with a bar of iron in a printing house where he worked about six years ago. His skull was fractured, and a portion of it was removed by an operation at the New-York Hospital, where hierbig remained fourteen months. He was entirely well save a defect in the sight of one eye which prevented him reading copy and setting type, and he has since been opening systers. When at the New-York Hospital he showed symptoms of hydrophobia similar to those manifested yesterday, and his case excited much attention among his physicians. He was going to the theatre, and did not come home again. He has been sick of late, He could not eat, and seemed to have something like spassus in his throat, but never was known to bark like a dog.

Dr. Aspell can not say positively that Herbig has a genuine case of rabies as there is no positive proof of a recent dog bite, but he is perfectly satisfied that the symptoms resembled those of hydrophobia. Herbig was put to sleep again about 7 o'clock last evening with oplates and had not waked up again at a late hour.

ROSS ALMOST MEETS HIS MATCH.

HARD BLOWS GIVEN AND BLOOD DRAWN IN A MOUNTED SWORD CONTEST.

St. Louis, Oct. 10 (Special) .- About 2,000 persons withessed the mounted sword contest to day between Duncan Ross and August Schmitt, late of the German Army. Sergeant Walsh has been fighting with Ross through the country, but when the pair reached this city and issued a challenge to all comers, Schmitt, who is an adept swordsman, accepted it, and a genuine who is an adept swordsman, accepted it, and a genuine fight was the result. There were nine attacks, and all were victous. Blows on the armor counted, but head blows were allowed. Ross, who is extremely powerful out through Schmitt's armor in the third attack, and drew blood in a stream. Ross won the first four attacks and Schmitt then won three, almost knocking Ross from his horse in the seventh. Ross won the eighth, and in the ainth Schmitt struck Ross on the head, cutting the mask and almost splitting his skull. The fight was awarded Ross by five points to four.

ARRESTED FOR PLOTTING A FORGERY.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 .- Henry E. Nott, a young usn who has worked as a bookkeeper in this city, was arrested yesterday for endeavoring to negotiate forged shecks. About two weeks ago Nott met a young man named Hayes, and after a short acquaintance unfolded an easy scheme for money making, which was nothing more than having forged checks cashed at banks where Hayes could procure identification. Hayes acquainted Vice-President Gage, of the First National Bank, with the plot, and the latter referred him to William A. Piukerton, who concluded to put a shadow on Not. In the meantime Hayes kept up the acquaintance, and yester-day met Nott and was given a draft for \$3,025 on the day met Nott and was given a draft for \$3,025 on the Importers and Traders' of New-York, purporting to have been issued at Greenleaf, Kan., and signed by J. W. Beach, the cashier of the bank at that place. Hayes took the draft to the First National Bank, leaving Nott outside. After a short delay he came out and informed Nott that the chief cashier was out, but that the chief would be paid as soon as he returned. Both then went inside, where they were immediately taken into custody by William A. Pinkerton, who was waiting for that purpose. Hayes, of course, was released soon after. When Nott was searched a number of signatures traced on tissue paper were found, and when his room was visited later in the day a lot of miscellaneous papers were found, together with a number of blank checks partially filled out.

OPIUM SMUGGLED IN TEA CHESTS. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 10.—It was learned ast night that the Custom House authorities, had se a large quantity of opium, which was consigned in the discuss of tea to Chung Yek & Co., of this city. It was brought over on the steamer Belgie, from Heag and Yokohama, which arrived on Thursday. The of the opium seized is estimated at \$20,000.